The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up			Down.		
		May			May June
Leave Bombay	4	18	Leave Bussorah		25 6
,, Kurrachee	8	22	,, Fao		
,, Guadur	9	23	,, Bushire		26 9
,, Muscat	12	26	,, Linga		28 11
,, B. Abbas	14	28	,, B. Abbas		30 13
,, Linga	15	29			June
		June	,, Muscat		1 15
,, Bushire	18	1	,, Guadur		3 19
,, Fao	19	2	,, Kurrachee		6 20
Arrive Bussorah	20	3	Arrive Bombay		9 23

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	...
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	...
,, Galle	...	,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry	...	,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamer of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karanja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun		Oolwa	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	10
Third Class	...	...	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

The Dharrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharumtur at 1 P. M.
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.
G. A. SHEPHERD.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.
MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.
For light freight apply to
B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE double A 1 Ship "WEATHERSFIELD," Registered tonnage 1051, Morris, Commander, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port, and has first class Cabin accommodation. For terms of Passage apply to Captain MORRIS on board.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.
(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1305 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.
This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.
Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.
Bombay, 14th April 1868.

STOLEN, from Ship *Palmas*, one 22 feet GIG, white painted, Ship's name on the Stern, had 5 Oars, Mast, and 2 Sails. Any person returning the same will be liberally rewarded by Captain CARD, or NANABHOY and SORABJEE, British Hotel Lane.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	,, 45	Trousers	,, 22
Morning Coat	,, 35	Waistcoat	,, 10

CASH MARKS.

Trouser	,,	16
Waist-coat	,,	6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	,,	16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for

Patek Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the Internal tional Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1866 for the bests made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.
A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

WE have appointed Mr. J. M. CARTER to be our AGENT in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. HOWARD BROTHERS.
4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.
2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.
3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.
By order of the Post Master General,
C. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—
1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.
2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —
3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.
4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.
Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.
JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }
Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES.
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres,

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of Messrs., GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.
We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—
1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.
2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.
3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.
4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.
Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-	Qts.	Pts.	*per doz.*
	Labelled & Branded		Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do	18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do	15	,, 8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	13	,,
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	20	,,

BURGUNDIES.
Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto		,, 26
Macon, ditto		,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,,	31	,, 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,,	26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.
Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,,	31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,,	34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do	,,	26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,,	36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,,	34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do	,,	26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do	,,	23	,, ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,,	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,,	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	,,	22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,,	22
do ,, 2, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,,	22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,,	15
do 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,,	15
Marsala, Virgin	,,	38
Madeira, East India	,,	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.	
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs.	24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine	,,	20	,, 11

SPIRITS.
These are protected by "Betts" *Patent Trade Mark Capsules.*

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,,	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,,	24
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,,	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	22
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,,	22
,, ,, Scotch	,,	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,,	16

LIQUEURS.
The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs.	38 Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,,	38 ,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,,	30 ,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	,,	24 ,, ...

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—
Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanised and Corrugated Sheets.
Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.
Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.
Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.
Wholesale Preserved Provisions.
Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.
SEWING MACHINES.
We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment, Bombay.
Apollo House.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.
SEASON 67.
Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	... 11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	... 18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	... 16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	,, 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	... 15	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	... 16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	... 28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	,,	3 ,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	,,	4 ,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	,,	6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	,,	7 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	,,	6 ,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	,,	2 ,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,,	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,,	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	,,	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	,,	4 0
An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.		

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyots West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 7
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	3 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5 0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE BISHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.
To be Ready Shortly,
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.
A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.
The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.
English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.
The following Salts of Quinine:—
Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.
Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.
A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.
In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.
Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.
N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.
They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.
Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.
Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.
In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer—

PRIME YORK HAMS.	
WILTSHIRE BACON.	
STILTON CHEESE.	
CHEDDAR	do.
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do.
CHESHIRE	do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Tins, by William Polson & Co.—
ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.
COCOA—Epps' Homœopathic, in 1 lb. Tins.
COCOA NIBS—Epps's.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—
TRICHINOPOLY, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
PONDICHEROOTS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—

Thos. Bear's	VIRGINIA SHAG,	in Packets.
do.	BIRD'S-EYE	,, ,,
do.	SMOKING MIXTURE	,, Tins.
do.	IMPERIAL TOBACCO	,, ,,
do.	GOLDEN GEM	,, ,,
do.	LATAKIA ORONOKO	,, ,,

CAVENDISH, at Rs. 2 per lb.
Wills's BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE, in Tins and Packets.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
do. CHEROOT HOLDERS.
BRIAR-WOOD PIPES.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at the Offices of the undersigned, in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if approved of, confirming certain Resolutions which were unanimously carried at a General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 26th day of March last.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be paid on and after FRIDAY the 1st day of May 1868, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Before payment the Shareholders are requested to produce at the Office of the Company their Certificates of the First Distribution.
SORABJEE FROMMURZ,
For self and co. Liquidators.
Bombay, 24th April 1868.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)—Extensive and valuable Property for sale by Order of the Court of Chancery in England.
Mr. W. MEIKLEJOHN, of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidators of the above Company, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1868, and following days, at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, (adjoining the Agra and the Punjab Bank)—
The whole of the Plant, Steamers, Barges, Machinery, Stores, Landed Property, and Effects of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited," at Kurrachee, and adjacent places, viz.:—Munora, Ghizree and Kotree (near Hydrabad, and on the River Indus, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers	Tonnage	Horse power	Carrying capacity Tons.	Draft of water laden.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building.
Indus	265	120	80	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Caird & Co., Greenock, 1861.
Soane	227	120	40	4 ft.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Jhelum	350	150	120	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Purchased from H. M.'s Government in 1865, built of quarter inch steel plating.
Gogra	232	120	40	3 ft. 8 in.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Oobarah	508	120	200	2 ft. 2 in.	12 Knots	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED.

Names of Steamers.	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of coals per hour in 12 hours.	Passage accommodation for		Floats, feathering or Common.
						1st Class.	
				mds.	700	6	
Indus	Kurrachee, Nov. 1861	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700	6		Common.
Soane		Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4		Common.
Jhelum	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkady	Diagonal direct.	800	4		Patent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.—The Company's Office is THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3 RAMPART ROW, near the Paper Currency Office.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company, Bombay, 27th April 1868.

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, by Biche-Latour, Bordeaux, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CONCERT.—The BOMBAY GLEE CLUB will give a CONCERT for the BENEFIT of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 9 P.M. The Programme will be advertised in a few days. The attention of Members is requested to the dates for rehearsal, viz., 27th and 30th instant, and 4th proximo.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL.
DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Patrons and Friends that he has set aside the above night for a
GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM TOURNAMENT;
and he trusts that the wit, humour, and *jeu d'esprit* of the Bombay Public will not keep its light under a bushel, but shine forth as refulgent as the glorious sun in this
GORGEOUS EAST.
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES will be open for competition:
PRIZE I.—For the BEST Original Conundrum, A HANDSOME GOLD SELF-WINDING ENGLISH WATCH, with Case, valued at £15-0-0.
PRIZE 2nd.—For the SECOND BEST Original Conundrum will be awarded
A BEAUTIFUL MORROCCO HANDSOMELY GILT ALBUM, to hold two hundred Portraits, valued at £8-0-0.
PRIZE 3RD.—For the VERY WORST Original Conundrum will be awarded,
A DECIDEDLY HANDSOME PIECE OF PLATE.
(PATTERN ORIGINAL).
The following Rules will be adopted regarding the Conundrums:—
1st.—All Conundrums sent to compete for the Prizes MUST BE ORIGINAL.
2nd.—No Competitor is entitled to send more then ONE Conundrum.
3rd.—No Conundrums from OUTSTATIONS will be received.
4th.—The Winner of any of the Prizes must be present to receive the same, if not, the second best Conundrum to receive the first Prize, and so on with respect to the others.
5th.—It is requested that Competitors for the Prizes will write their Conundrums in a LEGIBLE hand, with name or initials signed thereto, and send the same addressed a to DAVE CARSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.
6th.—No Conundrums can be received later than 4 o'clock TUESDAY, 28th April.
In order that all Competitors may receive a fair and impartive judgment, MR. CARSON trusts that there will be no difficulty in forming a Committee of five Gentlemen from the audience to decide the best Conundrums and award the Prizes.
THE PRIZES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES AND THEIR FAMILIES will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL.
Particulars and Programme will shortly appear.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniackrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee.—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE! LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, 27TH APRIL 1868.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS, OLD FAVOURITES.
DAVE CARSON
Will again make his appearance in his Inimitable and Original Character of the
BENGALEE BABOO.
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of his Original LOCAL COMIC SONG, Entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.
REAPPEARANCE
Of those Wonderful and Extraordinary Contortionists,
THE DWARFS.
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS will perform a selection of CLASSICAL MUSIC from one of the GREAT COMPOSERS.
TEN MINUTES AT THE GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.
The Original Plantation, Festival Song, and Dance, HIGH DADDY IN THE MORNING.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MEDLEY, OVERTURE, ...Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "HITHER WE COME" (*Enchantress,*) Company.
SAILOR, SILVER CLOUD,.. .....Mr. S. Herberte.
PICKLES (*A Legend of Simla*) .....Dave Carson.
SOFTLY O'ER THE RIFFLING WATERS, ...Mr. W. Burton.
RIDING IN A RAILROAD CAR, ...Mr. G. Southam.
COME HOME, FATHER (*by Request*), Mr. S. Herberte.
After which,
DAVE CARSON
Will sing an entirely New Version of the Local Comic Song, entitled,
THE TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND,
The Best Local Song ever written.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
VOCAL DUET—"The Moon has raised her Lamp above" (*Lily of Killarney*).—Messrs. Herberte and Burton.
To be followed by
THE BENGALEE BABOO,
DAVE CARSON.
VIOLIN SOLO—"Souvenirs D'Allemagne"—*Simonson,* MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.
SONG—"Chanson Bohemienne"—*Offenback,* MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.
Part Second will Conclude with the Performance of the GREATEST WONDERS OF THE AGE, THE DWARFS.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART THIRD.
TEN MINUTES AT THE GRAND OPERA D'AFRIQUE, ABYSSINIA.
MANAGER IN DIFFICULTIES,.....Mr. W. Burton.
MADAME SCHREECHENI,..... Mr. G. Southam.
SIGNOR GUGGLEENINI. (*Baratone from the Conservatoire D'Entally,*) Dave Carson.
To conclude with a
NEW PLANTATION FESTIVAL SONG AND DANCE, entitled,
HIGH DADDY IN THE MORNING.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....	Rs.	5
Stalls.....	„	3
Upper Circle.....	„	2
Pit.....	„	1

DONT FORGET THE GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL.
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price:* ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, advertized to take place THIS DAY, was ADJOURNED until MONDAY the 27th instant, at a quarter to 4 o'clock P.M.
JOHN S. HURRELL,
25th April 1868. Solicitors to the Company.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY given to MR. JAMSETJEE EDULJEE is THIS DAY CANCELLED, and he will henceforth cease to sign for me by procuration. CHARLES WARWICK.
Meadow Street, 25th April 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.
LIGHT READING FOR HOT WEATHER.

W. Sponge's Sporting Tour—*coloured plates by Leech.*.....	Rs.	10 8
Facey Rainford's Hounds—*ditto*.....		10 8
Handley Cross, or Mr. Jarrock's Hunt—*ditto*.....		10 8
A'Beckett's Comic History of Rome—*ditto*.....		5 12
Ingoldsby Legends of Mirth and Marvel.....		3 12
Ditto Ditto, illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, and Doyle.....		16 0
"Bon Gaultier's" Book of Humorous Ballads illustrated by Leech.....		6 8
"Gup," by Florence Marryatt.....		7 8
Hood's Comic Poems.....		3 12
Arabian Night's Entertainments.....		2 12
Sam Slick's American Humour.....		3 4
„ „ Nature and Human Nature.....		3 4
„ „ The old Judge.....		3 4
Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales (5 in 1 vol.) half bd.		2 12
Dr. Syntax's Tour.....		1 8
Unsentimental Journeys; by James Greenwood..		3 12
The Book of Humorous Poetry.....		2 12
Paul Bedford's Recollections and Wanderings		3 4
Once upon a Time; by Charles Knight.....		3 12
Heads of the People, or Portraits of the English, with Original Essays by Jerrold, Thackeray, Blanchard, Lover, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Gore, Howitt, S. C. Hall, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1839.....		15 0
Hunting Grounds of the Old World; by the Old Sheikarry.....		4 8
Transactions of the Loggerville Literary Society ...		5 0
Samuel Lover's Poetical Works		3 12
Nooks and Corners of English Life, Past and Present; by John Timbs.....		4 8
Anecdotes of "The Lair;" by Cyrus Jay.....		5 12
"On the Boulevards;" by W. Blanchard Jerrold, 2 Vols.....		12 0
Thackeray's miscellanies, 4 vols.		18 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Volumes of Magazines, 1867.

Illustrated London News, January to December 1867, 2 vols.....	Rs.	27 0
Leisure Hour, January to December 1867.....		5 4
London Society, July to December 1867.....		7 4
Cornhill Magazine, July to December 1867.....		5 12
Once a Week, ditto		5 12
Penny Miscellany, 1867		5 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Works on Indian History.

Elphinstone's History of India—Hindu and Mahometan Periods.....	Rs.	12 8
Murray's History of British India to 1856.....		5 0
Mill's History of British India, 9 vols. and index...		30 0
Auber's Rise and Progress of British Power in India, 2 vols. 1837.....		5 12
Major E. Bell's Empire in India.....		6 8
Lord Dalhousie's Administration of British India, Pt. 2 only—Annexation of Pegu, Nagpore, and Oude.....		10 8
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, vol. I.....		13 8
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India, 1844 to 1862, 2 volumes.....		28 8
Marshman's History of India, vol. III., 1823 to 1850		5 12
Kaye's Lives of Indian Officers, 2 vols.		27 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ELECTRO PLATE.
JUST received, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES.
Proof against Ants, an elegant novelty.
BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)
INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS. (Suitable for Presentation.)
NAPKIN RINGS. (Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS. (Complete sets in cases.)
THE NEW SARDINE BOXES. (For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.
The above are all of the strongest Electro Plate and in the newest and most elegant designs.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
Fort, Bombay.

FREEZING POWDERS by the Wenham Lake Ice Company. In tin lined cases, at Rs. 45 each. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES.—
FRUIT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES OF
Black Currant, Ginger,
Lemon, Pine Apple,
Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar,
Red Currant, or Strawberry,
with Soda or Seltzer Water, in the proportion of two Table Spoonfuls to a bottle, form wholesome and refreshing drinks for the hot season.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WATER, PURE AND SPARKLING, is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET-FILTER.
These admirable little Instruments secure the Traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DIRECT FROM MADRAS—
MADRAS CAYENNE SAUCE.
MADRAS CURREY POWDER.
MADRAS CHUTNEY.
MADRAS MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.
BENGAL CHUTNEY.
On sale by the Agents, TREACHES & Co. (Limited).

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.—
STANDARD SILVER, OR SIVER GILT.
Coral and Bells.
Ivory Ring and Bells.
STANDARD SILVER.
(Each set in handsome Morocco case)
Cups and Goblets.
Fork and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Cup,
Knife Fork, Spoon, and Plate.
RICHLY ELECTRO PLATED.
Cups and Goblets.
Fort, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOW READY
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTENTS:—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Ohesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 25.
Chichester, Colonel, 77th Regiment, on leave, from Nowshera.
Brougham, Colonel, R. A., on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Wavell Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.
Ballingall, Captain, 33th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Sampson, Lieutenant, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Astley, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.
Bennett, Lieutenant, M. S. C., on sick certificate, to England.
McRae, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on sick leave, to England.
MacKay, Assistant Surgeon, R. H. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Newton, Captain, Sappers and Miners, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Lockett, Lieutenant, Invalid Establishment, on leave, to Poona
Clifford, Lieut. 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Marsh, Captain, 82nd Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Reid, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, to Mulligaum.
Rose, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Regiment, to join, to Hyderabad.
Sampson, Lieutenant, 9th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Stack, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Candy, Captain, R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Mackintosh, Surgeon Major, Staff, on duty, to England.
Crutchley, Captain, Bengal S. C., on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH APRIL.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
„ Liverpool.....	Os. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	.....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	Rs. 12 per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 25	Asiana	Silkin	Calcutta. March 10.
	Richard Eylands.	Cameron	Aden, March 28.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, April 22
	Schiller	Harbers	Calcutta, March 6.
	Lotte Wanen....	Lucas.....	Aden, March 27.
26	Baroda (s)	Haselwood ..	Suez, April 13.
	Peerforton Castle.	Guther	Amoxley Bay.
	British Constitution	Shaw	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 25	Delhi (s)	Curling.....	Aden and Suez.
	Allahabad	Hood	Liverpool.
	Sultana.....	Bowers	Rangoon.
	Ismail	Graham.....	Calcutta.
	Amanathoo Raymon	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Echo	Henry	Carwar.
	Penang (s).....	McCallum ..	Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.
For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M
For Poona on the S. E. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.
Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OE THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.
The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES.
Bombay, 4th April 1868. G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1868.

If anything could have reconciled the native armies of Madras and Bombay to their present "New Organization," it would probably have been the actual performance of Lord Halifax's intentions with reference to it, its firm establishment upon the Irregular model. The armies are well aware that at one time it was the intention of Government to change them into *bona fide* "Irregulars," but, perhaps, they are not so well aware that they might be now Irregular and infinitely more efficient soldiers, but for certain jealousies in Bengal which could not endure an encroachment upon a pet service. The consequences of Sir C. Wood's credulity are the nondescript native armies of Madras and Bombay, which are neither Regular nor Irregular, but a hopeless mixture of both. If we regard the Madras army, indeed, attentively, we can scarcely find words adequately to express our disapproval of its organization and its economy. It is the latest organised Indian army, and, as the worst adapted to change, the worst army also. The constitution of Madras regiments must be examined to be understood, and taking one as a not unfair instance of the whole, we will leave it to the public to say whether it is satisfied to pay heavily for the military indulgence we refer to. The 100th Madras Native Infantry is before us, in the Official Army List, and the Private Army List also, and we can assure our readers, that in this instance the one is as true as the other, so we shall proceed to analyze the regiment. The 100th M. N. I. is apparently a good regiment. It has two or three battles on its colours. Its facings are ochre, and its Colonel-General lives at Cheltenham. The Colonel Commandant is over forty years' service, the senior Wing Commandant is a Lieutenant-Colonel of nine and twenty years' service, the junior (!) Wing Officer is a Lieut.-Colonel of twenty-seven years' service, the Wing Subalterns are Captains of sixteen and seventeen years' service, the acting Adjutant is a Captain of fifteen years' service, the Quarter Master is a Lieutenant, and there are four Captains and one Subaltern "attached," three of whom are in England on sick certificate. A Surgeon-Major of thirty years' service is also attached to this regiment. The total service of the eight regimental officers is one hundred and eighty-four years!—close, indeed, upon two centuries!—or over two centuries its "attached" being taken into consideration. Now, we do not for one moment assert that, because some of these officers are old and, probably, infirm they are incapable of performing certain duties of life very creditably. We merely believe that their vocation is *not* that of an Irregular regiment, or, what is much the same thing, a regiment whose duty shall be performed by eight officers only. The Colonel Commandant of this regiment is of forty years' service and sixty years of age! Now, at sixty years of age, a man, if he is wise, thinks a great deal of heaven and very little of this world. His day is long past, and in the Government service he is, in nine cases out of ten, a simple incumbrance. In a regiment of eight officers he is worse. He is a man whose failing mind is wont to create discontent and confusion in his regiment. He is a slave of habit and tradition, and a man eminently in the wrongest of places. We have known such to be hoisted into his saddle (from which he was ready to tumble with or without notice) by two strong men. We have known such who could not drill his regiment, and was utterly helpless, if, by chance, he had forgotten his snuff-box, and we have known such who could not make his regiment drill off a certain parade-ground, and who upon an occasion was obliged to halt his disorganised corps, because the saluting flag had been changed by some oversight five paces to the right of the usual hole in which it was placed. The men lost step, wavered, *and were halted, to enable the worthy old Commandant to return the pole to its accustomed receptacle.* But we have neither space nor time to recount instances of senile imbecility in command, it is sufficient, that we assert what few will deny that, except in very rare instances, officers of forty years' Indian service are totally unfit to command regiments.

To proceed to the Wing Officers—we have one of twenty-nine, and the other of twenty-seven years' service in the country? We really think these gentlemen should be Majors General at the least, for it is perfectly ridiculous to place men of such experience in the appointments of "Wing Officer." An officer of twenty-nine years' service must be close upon fifty years of age—an age, when in any other army in the world the officer should be in command of a division. Is he suited to the appointment, or the appointment suited to him? We think not. The Wing Officer, as we take it, should be a brisk Captain, as ready to couch his spur against "responsibility" as anything else, not an old gentleman whose ideas are the ideas of General Vivian's "Regulations."

The Wing Officer should be a man of physical strength and moral address; to be efficient an officer to threaten and command rather than one to go to bed after breakfast upon growing infirmities. Then the "Wing Subalterns," to what genus do they belong? They are old men with young men's heads affixed, to their shoulders—by order of the Government—unseemly contradictious—and officers out of place. We have heard of men's grey hairs being brought in sorrow to the grave, but to bring a man's grey hairs to the brink of it we conceive we must give him the appointment of a Wing Subaltern. Of seventeen years' service, the "Wing Subaltern" may be calculated to have entered the service at twenty years of age, therefore we have an officer of thirty-seven (!) years of age in the absurdly subordinate position of a Subaltern (!) What heart burnings, what mental miseries, must these officers endure in their false position! The singular likeness which a regiment bears to a family can scarcely alleviate it. Grandpapa is the Commandant, papa is the Wing Officer, and the Subalterns are the sons of the Wing Subalterns, just as "Jack's father may be John's son," so this relationship may exist in a Regiment—without interference with the laws of nature. But we would ask, what alone can render a regiment of sepoys officered by eight Europeans efficient? Is it not the zeal, the activity, and the "nous" of these eight? Alas! our "nous" is balanced with our years, and the grand climacteric once passed, our "nous" departs from us a great deal quicker than we gained it until we reach "the last scene of all in this strange eventful history" and become a Regimental Commandant of 40 years' service,—

"In second childishness and mere oblivion
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans everything."

Some years ago a great outcry was made on the subject of the old age of officers in the European Army and Navy. They were very harmless old gentlemen in times of peace, and they were very harmless old gentlemen in time of war also. Something has been done to amend the system in our Army, but nothing has been done to amend the system in the other, which gives responsible appointments to men incapable of filling them. Of all armies, whose economy we have studied, our native army requires *officers.* By the word "Officers" we mean, emphatically, men of energy, tact, and determination—three attributes rarely met with in old age. For our native regiments, we require as a rule, Majors as Commandants, Captains as "Wing Officers," and Subalterns as "Wing Subalterns." The time has come, when our numerous old officers should say with Adam in "As You Like It,"

"From seventeen years, till now almost fourscore
Here lived I, but live here no more."

THE LATE BATTLE IN AFGHANISTAN.

WE have received a telegram from our Afghanistan correspondent, whose news reach him *via* Cabul, stating that the report spread abroad of the fall of Candahar, the capture of Aziz Khan, and the flight of Surwur Khan, is denied at Cabul. It is natural to suppose that Azim Khan will give this colour to the affairs of Southern Afghanistan, but our news of the battle reached us by a different channel, and was obtained, we believe, from Southern Afghanistan direct, if not from the neighbourhood of Candahar itself; and we should like some further authority than a Cabul version of affairs for discrediting it.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH APRIL.

				PER CANDY.
Dholleras ...	..	Old	..	...} 215 to 220
Bhowanggar ...	...	...	..	...}
Broach ...	..	..	..	... 210 to 212
Dharwar Sawginned		..	..	... 215 to 218
Oomrawattee	..	New	..	...} 242 to 247
Akote ..	..	..	..	...}
Broach ..	..	..	..	... 252 to 260
Dhollers ...	..	..	..	...} 260 to 262
Bhownuggur ...	..	..	..	...}
Veeravalı..	..	..	..	...} 215 to 225
Vingorla ...	..	..	..	... 240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned		..	..	... 230 to 262

Ready Sales... ... ... 775 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,800 „
Market strong, good demand.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELERAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, 11TH APRIL, NOON.

Dr. Livingstone is expected to return to England shortly.
The French semi-official Press refuse to believe the assertions that war is inevitable, because the French armaments affirm the contrary.
General Kay has been appointed Colonel of the 11th Hussars.
The *Globe* of to-day denies the reports current in London that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has resigned the Governorship of Bombay.
The dividends of the Indian Rupee Stock will henceforth be paid at the Bank of England without closing the transfer books.
General Wetherall is read.

WASHINGTON, 10TH APRIL.

President Johnson has commenced his defence. He denies the applicability of the Tenure of Office Bill to remove Mr. Stanton.

REVIVAL OF WARLIKE RUMOURS.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

The Marquis of Salisbury is dead.
There is arevival of warlike rumours in Paris.
The annual Easter Volunteer Review came off yesterday at Portsmouth and was a great success. 30,000 Volunteers were present.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was firm and advancing.
Fair Dhollera 11d.
The Bombay mail of the 21st ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

In my previous letters I have always endeavoured to qualify any opinions I expressed as to the future course of the cotton market by stating that particular circumstances might at any moment occur to change a condition of comparative quietude into one of activity. The intelligence of a falling off in the receipts of cotton at the American ports, a delay in arrivals at Liverpool through contrary winds, or extensive purchases by manufacturers here to supply actual wants would, I pointed out, at once cause an upward bound in prices. The present week has supplied us with an illustration of this. My last mentioned that the Liverpool market on that day was very firm at a slight advance. This feature might have been followed by a relapse on the following day, or it might have been only the precursor of a season of renewed excitement; it is impossible at the time to say which card will turn up, for, when the market is in the hands of speculators, a state of blessed uncertainty as to what the next day will bring forth, is an invariable characteristic of the situation. So it was this day week. Instead of the advance being lost it was followed by renewed animation on Saturday, by buoyancy on Monday, excitement on Tuesday, and frenzy on Wednesday, succeeded by a calmer feeling yesterday, and a further advance to-day. After this we may witness either a pause before another bound, or the beginning of a reaction, like the morning headache that follows the night's debauch. The rise in value on the whole week is at least 2*d.* a pound on Dhollerah and 1½*d.* on American, of which fully ½*d.* was on Wednesday alone. Such differences, I need not tell your readers, mean very handsome profits into somebody's pocket. Into whose? is the question which every one is asking. There generally is in such cases a disposition in the outside public to seek an explanation of unusual events in remote rather than obvious causes and to ascribe a rapid change of any sort to the operations of some external and mysterious influence which descends from a cloud like Olympian Jove and controls every movement by irresistible though hidden machinery. There is really no difficulty in explaining the present rise in cotton, but the gossip of the street, of the Exchange, and even of the Bank parlour, persists in accounting for it by agencies quite outside the common. The actual causes are—first, a sudden falling off in the receipt at the American ports; second, gloomy accounts of the prospect of the next crop; and last of all, a strong consumptive demand by manufacturers here coincident with a similar movement by their brethren in the Continent and in the United States. These circumstances are quite sufficient to account for what has happened, but they are not by any means enough to satisfy the morbid cravings of an inquisitive public, which dearly loves a flavour of sensation amid the every day business of life. Hence we have rumours set afloat that the prime movers in the cotton speculation, the great buyers of the staple, are two London firms of high distinction—one, a most eminent concern, whose amalgamation with another, but less celebrated, house caused some talk at the time it occurred, the second, a great China house, the partners of which it is charitably supposed are anxious to win back part of the million or so they dropped last year in tea, by means of a plunge into cotton operations. This was gravely told to me by the manager of one of our colonial banks here. He devoutly believed the story; I don't. At the same time, as a faithful chronicler, I feel bound to give your readers the option of crediting the banker or sharing my incredulity. The capital which the two firms alluded to command is no doubt still enormous, but none of the partners are men at all likely to descend to a systematic rigging of the market, they have neither the taste nor the inducement to do so, and are more likely to leave the taste to others who have less to lose by risking on a single throw.
There is really, however, no occasion to go out of the way for causes of the revised speculation in cotton. The explanation lies on the surface, and those who have profited by the movement are legion. The turning point of the whole business was the intelligence of reduced receipts at the American ports. The weekly statement of these, which we now get more complete than formerly by telegraph, showed a sudden, and by most people unexpected, falling off. From 88,000 bales the total dropped to 67,000, then to 60,000, which was the figure when I sent you my last letter, and last Saturday the return fell to 45,000 bales. Before that day there was some expectation that the accounts from this side might have the effect of stimulating supplies which it was assumed had been kept back in the interior for want of transport and other causes, but the sudden and sustained diminution which the last return made apparent produced quite a revulsion of feeling. Those who had gone on the speculation that the total crop would amount to nearly 2,800,000 bales, following the authority of Neill Brothers on that point, had their faith shaken, and the supporters of the 2½ million bales theory were triumphant. I think it is too soon yet to pin one's faith to either party, and that the truth may probably lie between both extremes. Another circumstance which influenced the rise was intelligence from the States that the manufacturers of the north were very busy again and that their wants would far exceed those of last year. Again some extensive orders were placed here, and Manchester too went into the market to buy the staple. These things and not the operations of any one firm in particular were the moving causes of this week's excitement.
With respect to the future I am not going to predict, but will content myself with giving your readers the opinion of those in the trade. Among the great importing houses, whether connected with America, Bombay, Egypt, or Brazil, I find a perfectly unanimous opinion that the advance in price is justified by the statistical position of the article. They point out that the stock and the coming supplies are less than they were at this time last year when cotton was 3*d.* a pound dearer than it is at present, while the demand is visibly greater. The manufacturers on the other hand are equally unanimous on the opposite side, declaring that at present prices they must diminish production until the shipments from India come to relieve the tension of the market. Manchester in fact is positively indignant at the state of matters and some of the circulars use language of most unusual vehemence on the subject, the writers even wandering into trope and metaphor under the stimulus of suffering. They speak of the staple trade having been transformed into gambling, of speculators having "woven a net around it far more difficult and intricate than the loom could accomplish";—"manufacturers would be superhumanly clever to see how they are to work their way through its meshes safely and harmlessly." Robert Barhour and Co., a firm not given to the use of strong language, talk in their circular of the speculative mania as "demoralising" the market and "deranging" all ordinary calculations. They anticipate "very heavy and serious losses" from this cause during the present year. The manufacturing interest thus placed on the defensive seeks to save itself from further loss by running short time, but the want of combination has hitherto prevented anything effective being done, and speculators for the moment have the game in their own hands.
The stock at Liverpool to-day is 312,750 bales, the import for the week 36,375 bales, and the sales 163,000, of which 62,375 are for export and speculation. The closing prices are Middling Uplands 11¼*d.*, Orleans 12¾*d.*, Mobile 11¾*d.*, Egyptian 12¾*d.*, Fair do 12¼*d.*, fair Pernam or

ABYSSINIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CAMP MUHAN, 6TH APRIL.

"Thus far into" this almost unknown region "have we penetrated," but not "without impediment," for you have to contend on all sides with obstacles such as those possessed of the liveliest of all possible lively imaginations could not for a moment realise. It is only we, who have practically to contend with these things, that really know what they are. You naturally feel anxious to get on to the front, and turn out soon after midnight, so that you may be able to get your baggage animals and servants off by—say—3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Possibly with an immense amount of perseverance you actually succeed in getting them started by 5 o'clock, then take a hasty cup of tea and follow on leisurely, being certain of overtaking the kit before it is many miles on the way. With this impression you jog on, and have only proceeded a short distance when you come up to them. They have not however got far. The mules probably have succeeded, as your servants tell you, in throwing off their burthens several times, and, while you are thus engaged in demanding explanation why the delay has been caused, you observe a "moke" insisting upon going up a nearly perpendicular piece of rock instead of keeping the regular road. The consequence is that the load somewhat inclines too much "astern"—as Jack would say—and at last brings the mule down with it on to the roadway, then he kicks and struggles, as only mules can kick and struggle. This, like everything else, must come to an end, and eventually you see them start again and then push on before, hoping that all may yet go well. In due time you arrive at the encamping ground, and there have to amuse yourself as best you can till your baggage, several hours after the time you had calculated upon, at last gets up. Then the servants make preparations for your meal, and even that at length is accomplished. By this time it is getting on for bed time, and after seeing that the horses are picketted properly and fed, you turn in, and for the time forget all the cares of the past.

My last was dated from Addigerat. Since then I have had nothing but marching, frequently doing double marches in one day. On the morning of the 27th March we started from the abovenamed place for the next station, Mai Wuhiz, the road to which lay through, or rather alongside of, the Afdoor springs, and up a gentle undulating valley, and thence on to a rugged rocky ascent for about half a mile, when you pass close by a church in a grove—these churches are generally to be met with in such situations. The road then leads to a descent into the Bait Hairut valley, situated at the foot or spur of the Gorgoon range of mountains, and thence into a ravine, which you find to be sufficiently steep for the baggage animals. This is at length overcome, and shortly afterwards we arrive at our destination. The country above this is open and barren for some few miles, when it becomes undulating, and now and then the eye rests pleasantly upon little patches of grass and green crops of barley, and at times wheat, growing in the depth of the valley. Our next march directs us towards Agoola in the district of Hamarat, to reach which we have to traverse another rough bit of country over the Debra Umber Pass. The road then descends by a nasty rugged track, which precipitates you into the Mai Gunga ravine, which has to be twice crossed in about the distance of three or four miles, when a short ride brings us to another rugged ascent across the mountain, which being accomplished, the village of Herseinma is reached, thence on to Adabaga, some four miles distant. This part of the country is a succession of hills and dales. The whole of the road from Senafe up to Antalo, through Addigerat, is occupied by the 12th Bengal Cavalry, who find all escorts and do the postal service as well; the different stations being occupied by small parties of this corps, and the stores of forage and fire-wood, &c., also being in charge of a Resildar or Duffadar I have found these men most obliging and courteous at several of these places, and as one, as a rule, arrives at the encamping ground several hours in anticipation of the baggage and servants, these little attentions are the more valuable. We have frequently had rice and meat ready dressed offered to us, and although the native style of cookery prevailing in India may not in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances be exactly in accordance with our tastes and habits, yet on these occasions, I can assure you, it is not always to be despised. At another place called Doio the Duffadar was most attentive, brought us in some tolerably good tea, saw to the picketting of the horses, and showed us many little civilities, for all of which I hope we were sufficiently grateful. At Adabaga I witnessed another storm on the mountains: it did not however reach us. Black clouds began to gather as the sun fell, and distant thunder with an occasional flash of lightning was observed. You could also see the rain falling heavily on the tops and sides of the hills. As night advanced the storm increased in violence, the lightning became more vivid and at short intervals rent the clouds atwain as it cleft its way earthward, lighting up their dark masses for the moment, and instantly succeeded by heavy claps of thunder, which reverberated again and again amongst the hills, then rolled away in the far distance. The next morning our route was for Agoola, the country at starting being over some stiff undulating ground covered in several places with low scrub and jungle grass, then by a gradual descent into the Niggash grove, which was succeeded by a very abrupt fall to the foot of the pass and along the bed of a water course, which brought us to a place called Mai al Habbah and along a very pretty well cultivated valley. This was succeeded by a somewhat rough bit of ground descending into the valley of Gumfit, along which runs the river of the same name, crossing which we proceed along the right bank and thence through the Dungolo gorge, which leads on to the plain of Isurro, stretching across a large expanse of country, thence on towards Dungolo, again crossing the Gumfit river to a spur of the Dussinglossie range in the direction of Mai Isuddoo, then ascending the Pass of Agoola, having effected which we descend into the valley of the same name, on which our next encamping ground is situated. Leaving this on the following morning our course lay to the southward across Isurra Gorgo, thence over a nice open bit of country or plain for some two miles in extent to another spur of the Dussinglossie range of mountains. This is succeeded by a rich but narrow valley, tolerably well cultivated, on which you observe some good crops of barley waving gracefully as they are stirred by the breeze from the mountains. Here and there are also to be seen some goodly herds of cattle browsing on the rich grass dotted at intervals on the same line of country. After this the Mai Isuddoo has to be crossed, and then some elevated jungly ground which covers the plateau of Lurban Serrow to the summit of the Agoma Pass, having gained the top of which we descend into the Agoola valley, and thus crossing the river the encamping ground is reached after a short ride along the left bank. Having passed the night in the usual way we left early on the following morning, and when about three miles out of camp began the ascent of the Sullat Pass, which is only reached after toiling up two rugged precipices, thence on by a steep and also rugged track of road, and then descending into the Valley of Kohein over a tolerably easy and undulating stretch of ground until you come to the south end of the Untuffe spur over a steep track covered with sharp angular rock, scrambling over which you have to descend a rugged path by a fall which lead to the springs of Mai Mucdum. This was until lately an encamping ground but is not now used. The road from this is by the Howatze spur, and thence down to the plain of Hurrena, to the foot of the Abba Goonga spur, to the summit, across to the other side, thence by the right bank of the Dolo river on to the encampment of Dolo. At this place you meet with a swarm of natives, who are generally very friendly and sociable and bring in a good supply of grass and barley. Goats, sheep, and oxen are also to be obtained here, as well as milk, butter, and a coarse kind of bread made from barley, which though rather sour is not bad. The natives all through the country thus far seem to be well-disposed towards us and appear to understand that our troops are only going through the country on their way to chastise Theodorus. These people profess to be Christians and know that we also profess that faith. I fear, however, that their Christianity is of a very shallow kind. Their morality—if it can be so called—is of the lowest possible grade. Delicacy they know not, either the women or men. The men love not Theodorus—"Tedras" they call him. Kassai is in more favour with them. They will tell you that Tedras is "Mafis" (bad), and Kassai "Tyub" (good). Many of them carry guns and rifles, but they are of very inferior make; others carry heavy clubs, spears, and shields of a rude make. I am informed that they often loot villages, carrying away with them many head of cattle. The aggrieved party then frequently assembles a strong force with which he seeks out his enemy, and when he finds him they form up into a sort of irregular line facing each other, a good deal of tall talk then goes on, each side endeavouring to frighten the other by words. If this does not succeed they approach within twenty or thirty feet of each other, when perhaps the aggrieved chief's force hurl their spears at their opponents, who in their turn do the same. By this mode of fighting these weapons change hands from time to time as the fight proceeds; but it is oftener interrupted by a wordy parley, and it is not often that much blood is shed in these encounters. At this place, Dolo, the afternoon I was there an goats had been stolen by some natives and carried away into the mountains. Some half dozen of the troopers thereupon jumped up on to the bare backs of their horses, while others followed with their carbines. After a chase of two or three miles they came up to the fellows alarm was raised that five of the Commissariat with the goats, some of whom were armed with muskets, and had the audacity to point them at the men, but upon the troopers preparing to fire upon them, they left the goats and ran away. On the next morning we marched on to Eikhullut, the road lay across the Queha hills and then over the plain of Shooga, thence to the top of the Sheeta mountain down the other side into the plain below through a tolerably good road on to Eikhullut. We reached this place soon after 9 o'clock in the morning, and about a mile on the northern side I met Lieutenant Hozier, the Military Correspondent of the *Times*, who I am sorry to say was suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism which necessitated his return from the front. After a short rest we started for Antalo. The road lay across the river, when you ascend the Aeen Pass on to the top of the Ajurro hill, then on to another spur of the same, when the desert is commenced. From this the camp of Booyah (or Antalo) is plainly visible some eight miles distant. The descent is effected by a long gallery cut out of the side of the hill, which has been exceedingly well done. Having reached the bottom of this the camp is reached by a straight road extending for upwards of four miles. I am indebted to the route issued by the Quarter Master General's Department, for the names of the places above mentioned.

The camp at Antalo or Booyah, as Antalo itself is some four miles distant from this, is surrounded by a loose stone wall. There is nothing worthy of notice here. The place is commanded by General Collings. There is a good supply of meat to be obtained here, the rations issued to the troops being 1½ lb. per man daily. This department is exceedingly well managed by Mr. Burke, formerly employed in the Municipal Department in your city, who really does seem to be "the right man in the right place." The native chiefs are continually looting one another, and as a consequence there is generally some little affair going on. One of these gentry I am informed has been making himself busy in this way lately in this neighbourhood, so it was considered necessary to send a brother of Kassai's against him with an armed force. This force, consisting of between two and three thousand armed men, arrived at Antalo a few days ago, when the Prince paid a visit to camp, where he was received by a guard of honour and the band of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, the band playing "The Red, White and Blue," and General Collings and his staff of course turned out, when the usual civilities incident on such occasions were dipensed.

I left late in the afternoon with two medical officers and medical stores. Strict orders have been issued not to allow any one to go on towards the front without an escort. It was in consequence of this that I did not start till late in the day. There was nothing worthy of notice for the first few miles, the road lay up hill, when just as the sun was setting we came to a fearful bit of ground, huge blocks of rock in all directions. The two sowars who were at the head of our party, in answer to our enquiries, assured us that we were on the right road. This being the case we scrambled on as best we could, leading our horses, but the way was so steep and ruggedthat it was only with the greatest possible difficulty that we could drag the poor brutes across. Having at length gained the summit the descent of the mountain had to be made, and though the ascent was bad enough the descent was far worse, in some places it was almost perpendicular and awfully rugged. The horses at last refused to proceed, and we were becoming tired of pulling and tugging at the poor beasts. The only way you could force them on was to mount again at the risk of breaking your neck. At length we reached the bottom of the hill. By this time night had completely set in, but fortunately the moon was up. It now became evident that we were out of our road and also that the escort had brought us across the rough way above described by mistake. One of our party rode on to the left and fortunately made out the right road. The ground was tolerably smooth now, and we could hear the rush of waters before us. This was a welcome sound, and in a short time we found ourselves at the encamping ground. Having arrived here we tied up our horses and threw ourselves on a large heap of forage, feeling assured that the baggage could not be up for some hours. The mules came struggling in about 10 o'clock; some of them had missed the camp, having gone on some two miles out of their way. We laid ourselves down on a large tent spread on the ground, it being a fine night. In the morning we were up several hours before daybreak, having lit large fires of wood to enable the muleteers and servants to see to pack the animals. This attracted a large crowd of natives, who came down in swarms. These people are doubtless the greatest thieves in existence. It is always in the confusion of starting for the march that they The water was clear and pure, and close by where we lay a small spring of deliciously sweet and cool water was babbling up, yielding an abundant supply, not only for us, but for a number of natives, whose women came down to fill their calabashes. We made the most of this charming spot, and when our baggage came up, got our breakfast cooked and partook of it *al fresco*. No tents were pitched, the green sward served for a cot, and the blue sky with the crescent moon and the bright stars above gave us sufficient light. Next morning we continued our march along the valley, which, though not nearly so beautiful as the spot we had left, was more than charming to us, after having passed through so many miles of rough and sterile country. Had it not been for the annoyance caused by our baggage animals and those conveying hospital stores it would have been pleasant enough. At length we reached Attala, where we waited under the shade of a grove of trees in which was a miserable looking erection designated a Christian church. When our kit came in we moved across to the encamping ground and pitched our tents, which was hardly done, when a terrific storm, which had been for some hours raging in the mountains, extended its violence to where we lay. There was a very heavy fall of rain, which lasted until the morning. Soon after daylight we started for Balaga, the road to which lay across two steep mountains, the first of which could only be climbed with the greatest possible difficulty. In going up these hills the burthens on the mules' backs slipped off behind, and in going down on the other side they tumbled over the animals' heads. This caused a great deal of delay, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the whole of the traps arrived on the encamping ground. On the following day we marched toward Muaun, distant about seven miles, over another mountain, but the ascent was not nearly so difficult; the descent, however, was steep and a part of the way narrow—for road there was none in reality—when an unfortunate mule tumbled over with his load: not only did he obstruct the way, but others of his kind who were following immediately in rear rolled over him, and thus caused a block which took some time to clear. Arrived at Muhan we purchased a sheep and some ghee, and one of our party afterwards shot some birds, which considerable replenished our Commissariat. The natives as we advance become more troublesome and insolent. At all these stations our military strength consists of a dozen sowars, who are unable to keep the native element in check. I was informed at Attala by the Commissariat officer in charge that he was dreadfully annoyed by these people, and that he had in consequence applied for a company or two of native infantry. I believe that a small force is to be sent down from the front or from Antalo. At this place, Muhan, the natives are very numerous and are all—that is the males—armed with a superior description of weapon. There appear to be two different tribes opposed to each other, the one being friendly towards us and the other not so. Wood, grass, and grain had been brought in by some of these people, but while they were waiting to sell the same to the Duffadar in charge here, the people belonging to the other party came down and set fire to the whole of it, despite of the efforts of the guard to prevent them. I am very much afraid that we shall have some trouble with these gentry yet at some of these small posts, unless prompt measures are taken to provide against it.

As to the movements of the Commander-in-Chief in the front we are entirely in the dark here. I met the Hon. Mr. Melville, a younger son of the Earl of Leven, just before I got into Muhan. He had been up as far as the Ashanga Lake, but found it impossible to proceed any further; on account of the bad state of the road, his pack animals had broken down entirely, so that he was obliged to put his kit on his horse and march on foot himself. The honourable gentleman was on his way down to Antalo *en route* to the coast; he came out to see the country and to enjoy the "shikarring." Mr. Melville has succeeded in seeing the country thus far, has had very little sport, and returns, I imagine, considerably disgusted with the whole affair. From this source I learn that Sir Robert Napier was before Magdala, but what he was doing I could not ascertain. I know that he has a large force well up with him now. Bad as the country is for marching, over which I have passed, I am informed that it is still worse between this and Magdala. This may be looked upon as a pleasant prospect in store for us; and to make things worse we have storms of rain and hail regularly now every night. This knocks up our men and animals, makes the roads heavy, and threatens to still farther diminish our means of transit. Riding up from the plain early the other morning I observed the summit of the mountains covered with a white coating which looked like snow. The weather was unusually cold and I was glad to put on another coat which I had lashed on to my saddle. When we got on the top of the hill the snow turned out to be hail, the hailstones were still as large as beans, and we availed ourselves of this opportunity of supplying ourselves with a little "burruf."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 3RD APRIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. *Baroda*, bringing the English mail of the 3rd inst., arrived at Bombay yesterday morning, having left Suez at 5 P.M. on the 13th, and Aden (which she reached on the 18th at 10-20 P.M.) at noon on the 19th. She brought also an Abyssinian mail, and had on board the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Western, Miss Stratford, Messrs. Monk, Weston, Williams, Beddowes, Cooper, Twigg, Gibson, E. C. Blaney, John Massey, and 11 Dredge.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Vourgis, Rapp, Blaschcock, Graat, and Finlay; Dr. Bain, Dr. Byramjee, and Lieut. Glasgow.
From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Dr. Beale.
From Aden.—Mr. Bode.

THE following vessels were lying at Suez when the *Baroda* left:—The P. & O. Company's *Carnatic* and *Surat*, H. M.'s *Jumna* and *Gunga*, and the French man-of-war *Minerve*. The *Bengal* (with the *Agamemnon* in tow), *Rangoon*, and the *Sir John Lawrence* left Aden on the day before the *Baroda*; the *John Bright* came in when she was there; and the *Nubia* and a West Indian transport sailed. The *Madras* was lying there, having come in with a broken shaft. And the other ships there were—H. M.'s *Nymph*, *Argus*, and *Spiteful*; and transports Nos. 180, 149, 18, 108, 147, 63, 200. The *Baroda* passed the following vessels—A steamer to the north on the 13th, the *Salsette* to the north on the 15th, the *Ottawa* with the *British Princess* in tow on the 23rd, and the *Delhi* to the west at midnight of the 26th instant with mails from Bombay.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News.)

IMPORTANT debates have taken place in the House of Commons on the Government of India and on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay.

The Government bill for the acquirement of the electric telegraphs has been read the first time. It provides for considerable reductions in the existing tariffs.

The commander-in-chief has assented to the abolition of flogging in the army during the time of peace.

Lord Derby has written a public letter to Lord Dortmouth, in which he expresses his satisfaction at having been succeeded in office by Mr. Disraeli.

The Queen has held a Drawing Room at Buckingham-palace. The Princess of Wales accompanies the Prince to Ireland.

The testimonial of the Liberal party to Mr. Brand, their late whip, has been presented. Mr. Gladstone presided.

The Dean of Arches has decided the St. Alban's case, and it is not intended to appeal against the judgment.

The Russian guns taken in the Crimean war are to be called in and melted down.

The trial of President Johnson is proceeding at Washington. It threatens to be protracted. The Senate has passed the bill abolishing the internal tax on domestic manufactures. Mr. M'Culloch says this bill will reduce the revenue 100,000,000 dols. annually.

Partial disturbances are still reported in several French towns.

The allies in Paraguay have forced the passage by Humaita without taking the fortress, and they have captured Assumption. The war, however, is not ended. General Flores has been assassinated.

Mr. Whitworth, in a letter to the Premier, has offered to found 30 scholarships of £100 per annum each for instruction in technical science, the candidates to be selected by competition.

Lord Stanley has stated that the insurrection in Crete has dwindled to very small proportions.

Major-General Abbott, late Commissioner of Lucknow, is appointed agent of the Punjab and Delhi Railways.

The Great Northamptonshire Stakes were won by Mr. Brayley's Mariner, and Earl Spencer's Plate by Mr. Beadman's Ironmaster.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Adam Murray, Esq., M. D., surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel E. R. Priestley—The Earl of Cardigan—The Rev. Christopher Benson—Mr. Edward Jesse—Mr. E. Baddeley, Q. C.—Sir Charles Salisbury, Bart.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE great party fight, for into that the Irish Church debate, has of course, shaped itself, to the demolition of sentimentalisms, was duly—not to say duly—opened by Mr. Gladstone in a speech which was not of the kind which had been expected by friend or by foe. But it is the prerogative of genius to disappoint both. It is also the prerogative of genius to substitute for what had been expected something far better, but whether Mr. Gladstone has availed himself of this right is a question *sub lite*. It may be that his scrupulous conscientiousness made him think rather too much of himself than was necessary on such an occasion, and his enemies have not been slack to discern and to strike at the flaw in his armour. He was very eager to clear himself from the charge of sudden conviction, for party purposes, to the belief that the Irish Church ought at once to come down. It may not matter very much whether he were rightly or wrongly charged. We are not very fastidious on such points in political England, and if a man comes to the front, and, proclaiming a creed, fights a good and spirited fight for it, his tergiversation must be very flagrant indeed for him to be very harshly judged. Mr. Gladstone's weak point was his making so much of this, and insisting on his consistency in the way satarised by Pope,

"And talk about it, goddess, and about it,
And swear it's true—till everybody doubt it."

At all events there was no doubt, or, if there were any, documentary evidence has done it away, that whatever secret views Mr. Gladstone may have held as to the destruction of the Irish Church (it has been well said that there is no such secret as that which you are afraid to tell to yourself), most persons believed that if he smelt the battle, it was very far off, and Irish Churchmen had good reason to think that his would not be the hand prompt to smite them. He has not convinced cynical persons that his conversion has not been hastened by the accidents of politics, but we have had more than enough of the matter, and at the worst, he will, as a performer of a rapid act of anti-Churchmanship, only have to take his place by the side of Peel, Wellington, and Derby.

His speech was otherwise remarkable only for its moderation of tone, though it was decided enough as to the necessity of immediate action. An adversary, of a fanatic type, had demanded that as prelude the Coronation Oath should be read (the clerks were puzzled to find that dusty formula), and Mr. Gladstone dexterously availed himself of the absurdity to compliment the Ministerial side on the solemnity with which they were prepared to treat the subject. For he had been met by the Government with an amendment which caused great wrath and revilings, as if an assaulted Ministry had not a right to try to choose its own battle-ground. It is only chivalrous Crimean leaders who asbstain from walking into a defenceless place, and sit down before a terrible fortress. Politicians know better. Lord Stanley was instructed to move an amendment to the effect that, while admitting that considerable modifications in the temporalities of the United Church may, after the pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, any proposition for disendowment ought to come before a new Parliament. This amendment was, of course, devised to catch whom it might. Mr. Gladstone had to pull it to pieces, which was no difficult. But he had also to allay the fears of all persons in any way connected with the Irish Church, and to assure them that the utmost care should be taken of anything like an interest. He went so far as almost to provoke a smile, and to remind some of the noble liberality of the Udaller in the "Pirate," who not only promises all present, men, women, and children, a share in the whale they were trying to capture, but would even assign a portion to the babe unborn, if assured by the persons competent to do so that there was good cause for it. Down to the humblest curate, nay to all who might reasonably expect to be a curate, compensation was to be thought of. This, by the way, was received with a sudden coldness on the Opposition benches. Mr. Gladstone wound up with a peroration something below the usual felicity of the finishes which he, and Mr. Bright, are known to study with the most artistic care.

Of subsequent speakers on the Monday and Tuesday, four only require a word here. Lord Stanley followed Mr. Gladstone, and produced but small effect, for he is not an impassioned speaker, and his position was not one of vantage. But he did very well, and has been unfairly treated by the Liberal press. The ex-Indian Minister followed, and Lord Cranborne's attack upon his late colleagues was as severe as anything that has ever come, which is speaking largely. He repudiated the amendment, and talked of the Church of Ireland as something under the immediate patronage of the Almighty, a statement which he supported by the authority of the late Sir James Graham. No other speaker of note rose that night, but on the next the Home Secretary, Mr. Hardy, opened with a dashing oration which did credit to his oratorical powers, and to the judgment of Oxford University in choosing a man who is blind to the signs of the times. He had no compromise to offer, he was for upholding the Irish Church, and if it were to be destroyed, it should be by other hands than his. The fourth speech was a most amiable and persuasive one by Mr. Bright, who has completely changed his style, and instead of being incisive and aggressive, is argumentative and almost unctuous. A chorus of Conservative praise has arisen for him, and we are glad to see the alteration, and we accept his conversion—we hope it is not cynical to add that if a man will go on for a great many years making himself disagreeable, a sudden alteration to courtesy and amenity will bring him a quantity of homage which is doubtless deserved by him, but which is none the less pleasant to the giving nature of his former antagonists. We shall, elsewhere, give the later points in the debate, which at present give no sign of flagging.

To the interesting discussion raised at the end of last week upon our rule in India, and its effect upon our Indian fellow-subjects, and to Lord Cranborne's disavowal of opinions with which he stated himself to have been charged by Sir John Lawrence, we need do no more than advert, for the sake of calling attention to a debate which all who read these lines will desire to peruse in the full report. We may note, too, that Earl Russell has made a characteristic speech, for the purpose of hindering us from being too ready to accept the hand of American amity, he contending that he was right in his refusal to go to the arbitration sought in the Alabama question. He will not succeed, for very good feelings are springing up, and the American papers have the frankness to say that on comparing our Alabama debates with their own, the latter suffer heavily. Lastly, Government has brought in a bill for acquiring the telegraphs, and in due time it may be possible to receive messages, even from India, that shall not remind us of the lady's four words of French, in the play, "the two first words, Madame," says her French instructor, "are wrong, and the two last words are not right."

Ritualism has received sentence, and it is regarded by the Ritualists as victory. The Dean of the Arches gave judgment on Saturday, in the case of the two clergymen charged with anti-Anglican practices. Sir Robert Phillimore's judgment occupies many closely printed columns, and for idle persons, like those who devote themselves to church millinery, the perusal of the enormous document will be a delightful recreation, especially as what Lord Bacon calls the Vintage—the result—is much in their favour. For persons who know the value of time it is expedient to say only that the judge forbids the elevation of the sacrament—we had nearly written the host—nor does he allow the incensing of persons and things. Water must not be mixed with the wine in presence of the congregation, but the Dean is good enough to hint that he is unaware of any objection to its being done privately. And the candle question is unmixed victory; candles on the altar—no, the table—are lawful, nay, they may be lighted. It is not wonderful that the Ritualists return thanks that their cause has been in such hands, and disclaim the slightest idea of an appeal. The other day they were to be expelled from their churches for doing one of these things, and now one is declared positively lawful, and another may be done with a certain evasion—nay, though incensing persons and things is forbidden, there is no objection, it is alleged, to the mere burning of incense, any more than to the placing rose-water or *Eau de Cologne* in a crowded church.

We had to speak lately of the Bishop of Exeter, who was reported to be in ill-health. His Lordship seems to have rallied, and, if it be true, as was said in the 'Edinburgh Review,' in the severest article ever written against a bishop, that Dr. Phillpotts (he spells his name with all the possible letters, he always got everything he could) is happiest when in contest, a recent judgment, which has gone dead against him, and by which a nominee of his has been turned out of a church, may act as a tonic. It is impossible not to admire the old man's cleverness and pluck, it is to be regretted that he will let us admire nothing else about him. The Bishop of Winchester has also recovered, and for the present Mr. Disraeli is spared the duty of selecting a new hierarch.

The Earl of Cardigan has died suddenly, as he did most things. The details of his death are somewhat contradictory, and whether he fell from his horse in the country in a fit, or was thrown, notwithstanding his fine horsemanship, has not been made clear, but it is certain that he did drop from his horse, and was obliged to accept the arm of a common agricultural labourer for support to a house. He expired on Saturday. He made a great many wills—he usually made a new one when any thing had enraged him, and things enraged him very often, but his last evinces the continuance of his desire to be unlike other people.

After some handsome legacies to friends and relations, he gives the rusidue of his estate to Lady Cardigan for life, and then to the fourth son of Lord Ernest Bruce, the heir to Lord Ailesbury, who succeeds to the title, but it is to accumulate for twenty-one years before Mr. Bruce gets it, and Lady Cardigan is about thirty-six. She, it will be remembered, was his second wife, and Miss De Horsey. The idiotic maxim, *de mortuis*, has long been obsolete, but one tries to remember the good deeds of a man who is gone, and as there will be plenty of persons to recollect the faults of Lord Cardigan (nearly all the result of a fatal arrogance and the possession of large wealth), enough to say that of those who rode into the Valley of Death he was among the foremost.

We are not able to announce the conclusion of the great party debate on Ireland. The debate last night was left in a few hands, but they were good hands. Mr. Roebuck made a bitter and scoffing speech, though he supported the resolutions. He had no hesitation in describing Mr. Gladstone's move as one made for the sake of office, and demanded of him whether he had a bill ready for the purpose of carrying out the object he professed to have before him. Mr. Henley and General Peel made strong Conservative speeches, and then came the address of the night, one from Mr. Lowe, whose wit, quotations, and invective flowed as brilliantly and freely as ever, and whose tone may be gathered from his use of the text, "Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground." But texts are awkward. In a worldly Parliament like ours Mr. Lowe was pretty safe, but a Puritan member would instantly have retorted upon him that these condemnatory words are followed by others and that the tree was not to be cut down, but dug about, and manured, and to have another trial. And, curiously, Mr. Bernal Osborne, who is not usually credited with much more theological knowledge than is necessary for ordinary conversation, proposed to do something with the denounced old Irish tree, and to reduce the Establishment to four bishops, and save a large annual income. The Minister for India wound up the debate, but he lacks the resolute Toryism of his colleague the Home Secretary, and in spite of his wish to make a good Conservative speech, it was impossible for Sir Stafford not to be perpetually indicating that the proposed disendowment must come, and he conld do little more than deprecate the time, and the way, and the spirit of the present proceeding. We shall have a scholarly speech from Mr. Coleridge to-night, and the leaders will be heard, and the next thing to be "awaited" will be the announcement of the policy of Ministers after such an expression of that opinion of the House. Nobody believes in a resignation.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE pending inquiry into the history of the Bank of Bombay ought surely to have preceded, instead of following, its disastrous failure. It appears, by the admission of Sir Stafford Northcote himself on Friday last, that a full investigation of its affairs, long known to be embarrassed, was advocated last autumn by a member of the Indian Council, who recorded the grounds of his opinion in a written minute. Subsequent intelligence led the Secretary of State to the same conclusion on which he has now acted, but in the mean time the Bank stopped payment, and its shareholders find themselves beggared. A letter from our Calcutta correspondent, dated January 7, informed us that, in order to avoid this consummation, the directors had applied to the local Government for assistance to the amount of a quarter of a million sterling; that a deficiency of £200,000, exclusive of "contingent liabilities," was acknowledged; and that altogether the loss of capital, including the reserve fund, would not fall short of £2,500,000. It was further stated that not only had the required advance been sanctioned, but the Government had consented to provide another quarter of a million for the purpose of enabling a new Bank to take over the business of the old bank, and that without this concession there would have been little hope of establishing the new Bank. Less than a week after this letter was written the old Bank was actually closed, and the new Bank opened, the Government taking provisionally a considerable number of shares in it. The value of the assets claimed by the former, and, still more, the cause of its collapse, remain to be officially ascertained. What appears but too certain is that all the property of its shareholders has melted away, leaving nothing to represent it but a heap of worthless bills and a vista of hopeless lawsuits.

Two questions naturally arise out of these deplorable revelations, the one affecting the management of this particular Bank, the other the general policy of an ill-defined connection such as now exists between the Governments of India and Presidency Banks. The Bank of Bombay was incorporated so far back as 1840, "under great consideration," as Mr. Ayrton says, "from the court of directors of that day, with all the commercial knowledge and accurate business information at their command, and under conditions admirably calculated to promote the security and success of the undertaking." Among these may be mentioned express rules against allowing interest on deposits and permitting accounts to be overdrawn. How far these rules have been observed, and when the financial difficulties of the Bank first arose, we have no means of knowing. At all events they became the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay during the monetary crisis of 1865, and have since engaged the constant attention of both Governments, as well as of the Secretary of State for India. The papers have been presented immediately to Parliament will doubtless throw light on the financial administration of the Bank at this period, so far as it came under official cognisance, but we must await the results of the inquiry before we can pronounce any opinion on the responsibility of individuals. There had always been three officials nominated by the Bombay Government upon the direction of the Bank, and considerable control was exercised over it by the Council of the Presidency. Now, "it has been alleged," as Mr. Ayrton states, "by the victims of this failure that the council perverted the fundamental laws of the Bank for their own sinister purposes, granting unlimited powers to the administrators of the Bank, and jeopardising the interests of the shareholders, without giving them any intimation of the change." It has also been asserted "that high officers in the Civil Service had conducted the Bank, in a manner lacking not merely in discretion, but in morality." It would manifestly be improper to enter here into the grounds of these imputations; it is enough to notice the fact of their having been made, and of Sir Stafford Northcote having fully recognised the duty of following them up. Considering that the Government of Bombay is itself implicated in them, we should have preferred a commission exclusively appointed by the India-office and the Government of India.

The question whether Indian Governments ought in future to become partners in any banking concern, without assuming the entire management of it, is by no means so easy as it may appear. The success of the guaranteed railways is an encouraging precedent for a kind of intervention which, however contrary to received principles of economy, may be justified by the special circumstances of India. But the relation of Government to guaranteed railways is essentially different both in origin and nature from its relation to such Banks as that of Bombay. In the first place, it would have been equally impossible to raise money for these great lines, and to construct them in a country like India, independently of the Government, which is master of the land; whereas private banks may be, and have been, established by private enterprise. Again, Indian railways are as much imperial and military works as the old Roman roads; whereas the reasons for placing the public balances in public Banks, instead of Government treasuries, are, after all, reasons of convenience rather than of necessity. Whether it may not be an important object of State policy to provide banks in which deposits can be lodged with perfect security may, indeed, be doubted; but this very case proves how far that object is from having been attained, while it is not yet proved that it can be attained by any other system of partial superintendence. At the same time, a system which exposes civil servants of the Crown to such a temptation as that of manipulating the affairs of a State Bank in the interest of companies is open to special objections of its own. It is scarcely a less evil that, in the event of their acquiescing, however ignorantly, irregular proceedings, they are sure to incur suspicions which as this instance shows may touch the character of the Government. We cannot forget that in the early history of British India this combination of political functions with the spirit of commercial adventure was the chief source of danger and disgrace to our empire. Even in this country Ministers holding office under the Crown are compelled, as is well known, to give up any business of a kind which might bias their official conduct, and we are unable to understand why the Government directors of India Banks should ever have been allowed to hold shares in them upon their own account. It may perhaps have been necessary in so pressing an emergency for the Government to abscribe for shares in the New Bank of Bombay, but we rejoice to hear that Sir Stafford Northcote regards the measures as provisional. So long as it is maintained, it is vain to warn persons investing their savings in it that Government does not guarantee its stability, but only stands in the position of any other shareholder. A shareholder who possesses the prerogative of drawing upon a national exchequer and of authorising an unlimited issue of notes, is practically omnipotent to save the Bank from ruin, and will inevitably be expected to exhibit that attribute in the last resort.—*Times*.

[Our contemporary seems to be ignorant of the fact that the Government directors were by the charter not allowed to hold shares in the Bank, and that the reason why the Bank failed is that the restrictions imposed upon the directors as to advances were cancelled by a new charter, issued without the shareholders being consulted.—ED. *Home News.*]

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (MARCH 27).

MR. DYCE NICOL said, in asking the right hon. the Secretary of State for India for information respecting the Bank of Bombay, he was glad to find that the right hon. baronet had recently requested the Governor-General of India to appoint a commission of inquiry into the circumstances of the failure of the old Bank of Bombay, and he begged to thank him for an act of justice to the unfortunate shareholders which had been denied by the authorities in India. When he mentioned that the Bombay Government were shareholders in this bank, and that for the protection of their interest, they exercised the power given them of appointing on its direction three of the highest officials in the financial department of Government, he hoped, without its being supposed that he cast imputations on any particular person, he might urge on the right hon. baronet that the inquiry should be of the most searching character; and he pressed this the more earnestly seeing that the shareholders were chiefly officers of the civil and military services of Western India who, on the faith that this was a Government institution, invested their money in it under the same feeling of security that they did in a Government loan or Government stock. At a meeting held at Bombay on January 13 last for the winding up of the bank the shareholders then present made a very natural and reasonable appeal for information as to where their money had gone, and who were the persons for whom their property had been sacrificed. The official liquidator said (as reported in the "Bombay Times" of January 29), "If the shareholders wanted to know where their money had gone and who were the parties to blame, it was for themselves to make the inquiry, he would not do it, and if this was to be one of his duties, he would decline to take another step in the liquidation, and would at once place his resignation in the hands of the shareholders; he would not be the leader or mover in any such inquiry." The Account-General of Government confirmed this statement. The opinion of the Governor-General in Council on this subject is given in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India, dated April 18 last, wherein he alludes to the calamitous manner in which the business of the bank had been conducted. He would only add that he trusted the report of the commission would be laid before the House with as little delay as possible, when it would then be able fully to discuss the connection of the Bombay Government with one of the grossest cases of join-stock company mismanagement on record. How came the right hon. baronet what is the position of the new bank? He regretted that the Bombay Government had been authorised to become shareholders in it. He had hoped that, after the disastrous experience of the past, any such bank would have been put on a different footing; that the Government would have retained complete control over the capital and deposits of any bank with which it was connected. He did not think that the proposed appointment of an inspector over a board of direction, selected from a company that had of late shown so little prudence and moderation in their affairs would inspire confidence; but it was most desirable that the House should know what was the nature of the security this bank held out to the public. In conclusion, he hoped the House would allow him to say that he had no interest, direct or indirect, in this bank, but had brought the subject before it solely on public ground.

Sir H. Rawlinson—Before the right hon. bart. rises to reply, I beg leave to make a few remarks. The House will see from the statement of my hon. friend (member for Kincardine, Mr. Nicol), that this matter of the Bombay Bank is a very serious affair. The essential features of the case were these:—A capital of two millions had been dissipated, and in consequence hundreds, perhaps thousands, of most deserving persons have been reduced to beggary. (Hear.) And this is the more deplorable and the more deserving of public attention, inasmuch as the sufferers are for the most part retired officers and civil servants of India, who had been induced to invest the savings of years in the Bank of Bombay, on the credit of its being a *quasi* Government establishment, or at least in the belief that this establishment being under the supervision of Government, three of the directors being Government officials it was secure from that disposition to speculate which had been the ruin of many private enterprises. The inference put upon the connections of Government with the bank may have been right or wrong, but it has naturally given birth to a very strong demand for redress. That redress has hitherto been denied, and explanations even have been readily refused; so that the unfortunate shareholders are not even accorded the poor satisfaction of knowing by what means their wrongs had come upon them. The painfulness of their position has even been aggravated by seeing a second Government bank reared on the debris of the old one, buttressed by the same system of Government connection

BOMBAY.

The vacation of the High Court commences on the 29th inst. and continues till the 9th June, both days inclusive.

Colonel J. A. Ballard, R. E., Mint Master at Bombay and Commissioner for Paper Currency, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

Mr. George Berkley, the Consulting Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, who arrived here in January last to inspect the different lines of that Railway, proceeded to England by the last mail.

The committee of the "Bombay District Benevolent Society" beg thankfully to acknowledge receipt of a legacy of two thousand rupees (Rs. 2,000) left by the late Sir John Pollard Willoughby, formerly Member of Council, Bombay, to this Society.

On Friday evening last a native Chief, named Tatia Khasceroo, arrived here from Sattara, and has taken up his residence in Mr. Premchund Roychund's bungalow at Love Lane, Byculla. The Chief, it is stated, purposes proceeding to Baroda in a day or two, for the purpose of marrying a daughter of His Highness the Gaikwar. He has about one hundred followers with him.

The first prosecution for obstructing the street with cotton traffic, since the remarks by the Municipal Commissioner in the Fort Police Court, came before the Senior Magistrate there on Saturday. Chuttoo Rowjee was charged with obstructing the public road with bales of cotton at Small Colaba—in contravention of section 19, Act LVIII. of 1860. He admitted the charge and was fined Rs. 5.

On Saturday, David Reis, boatswain of the ship *Californian*, was brought before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court on a charge of embezzlement of ship's stores, to the value of Rs. 500. Mr. Peile appeared for the complainant, Captain Watson of the *Californian*. The captain, two officers, and the purser of the ship, were examined, and stated that on the voyages from Bombay to Kurrachee and to Annesley Bay the prisoner was frequently seen drunk, and that he could not have been so unless he had stolen the liquor. The Government stores were made away with to the extent of seventeen cases of wine, four of brandy, and two of porter (valued at Rs. 500), and bottles had been seen in prisoner's cabin. The servant of the defendant deposed to having seen about a dozen black bottles in his cabin and having thrown several overboard. The prisoner was remanded, and admitted to bail of Rs. 1,000.

On Saturday two men, named Cheroo Narayen and Roychund Nutheran, were brought before Mr. Bickerstath in the Fort Police Court, charged with having on the previous day been guilty of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing Sewchund Tricumjee to deliver to them three currency notes for the sum of Rs. 2,500. The information was to the effect that Rowjee Dhurmsey had sent his servant Sewchund to get a hoondie for Rs. 2,500 from the firm of Ameerkaass Mall Kassandass, and that when in the Bhendy Bazaar he asked Sheroo if he could direct him to the office. Sheroo replied that he could, and then took him to the office of the other prisoner in Portugese Street, who took the money and gave an unstamped paper in acknowledgment. The police then got information and apprehended the prisoners next morning. It is stated that Roychund was only six weeks out of jail, after imprisonment for eighteen months on a similar charge. The prisoners were remanded.

Inspector of Boilers by Government.—Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner of Bombay, in a letter dated the 9th inst., forwarded to Government copies of the depositions taken as an inquest held on view of the body of one Govind Rowjee, whose death was caused by the explosion of a boiler situated at the Carnac Iron Works, and in inviting special attention to the evidence of Mr. McKinlay, the Engineer of Her Majesty's Dockyard, stated that all the other professional gentlemen were unanimous as to the necessity for the immediate appointment of an Inspector of Boilers by Government.

The following is the Government resolution thereon :—

The Government of Bengal has been requested to favour this Government with an early reply to its letter No. 445 of 14th February 1868, requesting information on certain points connected with the working of the Bengal Act VI. of 1864.

2. As a considerable time must elapse before any legislation for Bombay can be effected, it seems necessary that some immediate action should be taken by Government.

3. It appears from Mr. Souter's report of 18th ultimo, that there are 172 steam boilers in Bombay. Many of these have been in use for some time, and it appears that there is no proper check upon the amount of steam pressure to which they are exposed, even supposing them to be in good working condition. Thus in the present case it appears that while the professional witnesses were of opinion that the boiler which exploded ought not to have been subjected to a pressure of more than 20 or 25 lbs. per square inch, the safety valve was loaded to withstand a pressure of 42 lbs. and the ordinary working pressure was 35 lbs.

4. A competent officer should therefore be deputed, as a temporary measure, to inspect all the boilers now in Bombay, and advise the proprietors regarding their condition, reporting the result to Government.

5. Mr. Souter should be called on to name some person fitted for the duty.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 22nd April.

The Queen against Ahmedbee and another.

Bigamy.—Ahmedbee, wife of Syed Oomur, aged sixteen years, and Jainoodeen Nusseer Mahomed, were arraigned before J. L. Warden, Esq., Assistant Session Judge of Ahmednuggur; the first prisoner for having, under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, married again during the lifetime of her husband; and the second, for abettment of the offence, in having married the first prisoner knowing that she had a husband alive. The Session Judge in his finding said :—The case of Ahmedbee is very simple; her admission that she was married both to the complainant and to Jainoodeen has been corroborated in the fullest manner; and the endeavours of her vakeel to import questions of Mahomedan law and usage do not avail her. The Indian Penal Code applies to all persons residents in British India, and by the 94th section of that Code, a person, in order to make good a plea of duress, must show that, at the time of committing the offence with which he is charged, he was compelled by threats such as would reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to himself will be the consequence of refusal. It has never been pretended that Ahmedbee was so driven into marriage with Jainoodeen, and for this reason, and because it was not mentioned by the accused that her witnesses could prove this or any other point, I declined to take their depositions. The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds the accused Ahmedbee is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and directs that she be rigorously imprisoned for one year under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. With regard to the second prisoner, the only question for decision is whether he married Ahmedbee in ignorance of the existence of her husband Syed Oomur. I think that there is room for doubt on the subject, of which he must have the benefit. Ahmedbee states that she told him that she was married, and Chandbee states that she gave him the same information before her marriage, but Ahmedbee's statement is not evidence against him, and Chandbee must be considered an interested witness, because, if knowing the circumstance, she had forwarded the marriage, she would have rendered herself amenable to punishment. She admits that she did not publish what she knew before the Cazee, and it is just possible that Jainoodeen was kept in ignorance by Ahmedbee and her father and not informed by any one else. From the evidence it appears that the complainant had promised a house for his wife's dowry, which remains still in his possession. This may have been the motive of Syed Ameeroola for bringing his daughter to Nuggur and marrying her to Jainoodeen. There is not a little of evidence that he was invited to Nuggur by Jainoodeen. The Court, concurring with one of the assessors, finds that the prisoner Jainoodeen is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge—viz., that he did marry Ahmedbee knowing that she had a husband living.

The first prisoner appealed to the High Court against the sentence passed upon her, but the Judges rejected her petition.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1867.

(Continued from our Saturday's Gazette.)

CHAPTER XI.—LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Want of funds has prevented the extension of lighting in the town; the number of lights remains the same as at the close of 1866. Many lights, however, have been wooded from the suburbs and given to other parts of the town.

The extension of lighting is loudly and generally demanded, but is impossible until the Lighting Rate is raised, or until the price of gas is reduced.

I am taking legal advice as to our position with the Bombay Gas Company, who insist upon the right to enhance their rates for the supply of gas.

Acting on the suggestion of the well-known Tom Cringle, I am about to light certain parts of the town with Kerosine oil. I have tried it on a small scale and found it a success. If it proves economical on a large scale (and I have no doubt of this) I shall gradually substitute it for gas.

CHAPTER XII.—OVERBRIDGES, AND MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS IN ROADS.

The G. I. P. Railway Overbridges have progressed rapidly and well under the able supervision of Mr. Ormiston, C. E., and it is hoped that they will be open for traffic within a few months.

The Kennedy Bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Breach Candy Road was completed during the early part of the year, but I declined to take charge of it owing to the dangerous and awkward approach on the western side. I do not know who is responsible for the original plan of this approach. It has taken nearly twelve months (from 8th January to 16th December) to obtain sanction to a modification of it, which is now nearly carried out. It is an improvement certainly, but the opportunity of securing a perfectly easy and straight run up to the bridge has been lost for ever. Government, however, has been saved a few thousand rupees.

Numerous petty improvements have been effected at various spots throughout the town which do not need special mention.

578 applications to build were received and disposed of during the year, against 560 in 1866 and 517 in 1865.

2,535 square yards were taken from the applicants for the improvement of the streets.

No less than 1,539 notices were issed during the year to persons owning building which were reported to be in a dangerous state of repair. In 156 cases it was necessary that the Municipal officers should pull down the condemned buildings, and 36 buildings actually fell before action could be taken, and sixteen persons lost their lives in consequence.

The action of the Municipality in these matters is regarded with extreme disfavour by the bulk of the Native community, but surely the above figures should convince any one of the great need for it. I have had special reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Chief Inspector Duffy and Inspector Viswanath Govind Cholkay have performed their duties.

CHAPTER XIII.—PROGRESS OF THE LAND SURVEY.

It will be seen by the accompanying extracts from Major Laughton's report to the Commissioner of Survey survey that the has made great progress during the past year.

Major Laughton's plans are excellent, and will be of the greatest value to the Municipality. Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of Government, by which I shall be furnished with photozincographic copies of all maps as soon as they are completed.

Major Laughton reports as follows :—

"10. The survey of the old Town far exceeds the last in minuteness and detail, and is, I believe, the most difficult work ever attempted by a Revenue Survey in this Presidency.

"11. This survey was commenced on a base line on the Esplanade, fixed from two trigonometrical stations, by traversing from one end of the base line, and completing the circuit on the other, as a check. Besides this, several stations of these traverses were checked from other trigonometrical points within the town. This work, from personal observation and test, I am glad to say, proved extremely satisfactory.

From the Cathedral and Walkeshwar G. T. Station.

"12. Other lines were laid down from these traverses by instrumental observation, until this part of the town became a perfect network of lines and stations, as may be seen from the accompanying tracing, marked B.

"13. On these lines the Cross Staff Surveyors fixed by off-sets every house, the court-yards of houses, all private passages, door-steps lamp-posts, water and fire plugs, wells, drains, gutters, &c., in fact everything that is a fixture, and which could be shown on a scale of 40 feet to an inch, or in other words every fixed object of the size of a foot square.

"14. At times the work was much retarded by the crowds of people in the streets, but I am able to state with much satisfaction, that with the assistance of their Police and considerable forbearance on the part of the Surveyors, not one instance requiring judicial inquiry occurred in connection with the work in the town.

"15. Another and a novel feature in this portion of the survey was the necessity of entertaining men of the lowest caste for the purpose of taking measurements in the Sweepers' passages, the regular surveyors being Brahmins, of course refusing to enter these loathsome localities.

"16. At one time there appeared as if some hindrance might arise to prevent the Surveyors from entering the court and back yards of houses, but on my representing the matter to the Municipal Commissioner, he very promptly delegated me with authority, under Section 234 of Act No. II. of 1865, to enter on all private properties for survey purposes, and furnished me with printed notices, signed by himself, to be served on the owners.

"17. You have alluded to this circumstance in forwarding the annual Progress Reports to Government, but as possibly an inference might be drawn from your remarks, that the above Section of the Act also authorized my requiring the presence of owners of private properties for the purpose of pointing out their boundaries, I made it a point to inquire from the Municipal Commissioner whether any such power was intended to be given. His reply was in the negative, stating that neither under this nor under any other Section of this Act could he delegate any such power.

Letter No. 203 of 1867, Revenue Department.

"18. Consequently the settlement of all disputes regarding the boundaries of properties still remains in abeyance; but I believe, from what I am informed, that the matter is shortly to be taken under the consideration of Government. I need hardly add how very necessary it is for the completeness of the survey that all such disputes should be settled as soon as practicable.

Measurement.

"19. The average number of men working during the past season was—

Theodolite Surveyors 3
Cross Staff ditto ..... 16 } 19

against an average of 15 during the previous season.

"20. The total area surveyed amounts to 2,945 acres, or 75 acres more than last year. Considering the increased establishment, a greater area should have been surveyed, but the work in the town was of such a tedious character, that where 7 surveyors completed 457 acres in the town, including the greatest portion of the Esplanade, the remaining 11 men measured 2,488 acres in the more open country."

CHAPTER XIV.—WORKSHIPS.

In my last Report I stated that the Workshops were approaching completion.

In 1865 the Municipality had a kind of workshop for the Vehar Water Works in some outhouses at the house in the Parell Road. There were a few machines; all, however, driven by hand labour.

There were also some six other petty workshops at different spots in the town in which petty repairs to Municipal plant used to be executed.

All large repairs were given out in contract to different private establishments.

The consequence is, that although the Municipality have about 500 carts, they are of all sorts and sizes, of different guages, and with weels an axles of all patterns. Each cart sent for repair is thus a job of itself. So again with the sluice valves and water standards, cleansing cocks, and all the various fittings of the Vehar Water Works. Each valve or sluice is a separate job. No wonder then that all the water standards and joints leak as Dr. Hewlett complains they do.

It was obvious economy to concentrate all the workshops in one place, to obtain proper tools, and drive all the machinery by steam rather than hand labour, and gradually to introduce a uniform weel and axle for all carts, one pattern for water valves and fittings of that description, so that the component parts of every valve should fit any other valve of like size.

The workshop is fitted at the end of the Store-shed. There is a 10-horse-power engine which drives three lines of shafts running over head round the shop, which contains the following machines for ironwork :—

1 Withworth's Lathe.
1 Nasmyth's 18-feet Gripe Lathe.
1 do. 8-feet Lathes.
2 Screw-cutting Lathes.
1 Pair Muir's Patent Revolving Grindstones.
1 Large Drilling Machine.
1 Small do.
1 Bolt and Nut Screwing Machine.
1 Planing Machine capable of taking an castings up to 6 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 3 feet deep.
1 Shaping Machine.

And the following machinery for wood :—

1 Small Circular Saw Bench.
1 Band or Ribbon Saw.
1 Turning Machine.
1 Mortising do.
1 Spoke-shaping Machine.
1 Dowelling or Horizontal Drilling Machine.
1 Small Wood Drill.

The Smithy contains 20 forges, the fires of which are driven from the engine by an underground fan-blast. The Carpenters' shed adjoins the Smithy. In the course of two or three years these shops will have repaid their cost, and have replaced the rotton, ill-assorted plant of the Municipality by good plant of uniform pattern.

The whole is very creditable to to Mr. McDonald, the superintendent, who is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

The return from the Brickworks up to the end of the year was but small. The Manager engaged by the late Brick and Tile Company, and taken on by me, turned out very badly and has been removed.

The present outturn is about 20,000 bricks daily. The clay is everything we could wish, but several modifications of the machinery were necessary to make it suit the clay. The whole is now working very well.

(To be Continued.)

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW."

(From the Bombay Saturday Review.)

A courle of weeks ago an article appeared in our columns on "the last of the *Powlas*," and it will now be open to any of our contemporaries who may feel so inclined, to amuse themselves in a similar way with the last of the *Bombay Saturday Reviews*! as the present will be the last issue of this journal. Whether another weekly journal will again arise phœnix-like from our ashes, and be a newspaper, in a truer sense than this journal has ever been,—whatever its other merits or demerits, of which we are not competent to speak—we cannot tell. Such a journal we think is needed amongst us, but whether such is to be or not to be, is of no special interest either to the proprietor of the *Review* or the present Editor,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,800,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Gowrong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :— per Rupee

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 26th April 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) is 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11¾ "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 /8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 15th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up £337,325.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches :—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	...at 1s. 11 5/8d.	"
3	do.	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2	do.	...at 1s.11¾d.	"
1	do.	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	..	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	do.
12	do.	5	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above		2s.	1s. 11 3d. per Rupee
"	4 do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. "
"	3 do.	.....	1s. 11 ¾d. "
"	1 do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. "
"	On demand	.....	1s. 11 ¼d. "
On Scotland		do.	...
On Ireland		do.	...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 7/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	..	... 5 per cent.
6	do..	..	... 4 "
3	do...	...	... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HOUSE COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at th following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 7/16d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3	do.	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
1	do.	...at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		...at 1s. 11¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees ; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 ; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

And on fixed deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady nor Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,370.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cowper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 33, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Winogrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Windram, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	"	"	5 "
12	"	"	6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to
1 Forbes Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, now in occupation of the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 17, situated in Gilder Street, Grant Road, with two Chawls, one Stable, and a Godown, with Vehar Water. It can accommodate a large Family. Also a small BUNGALOW at Grant Road.

For particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Stamp Vendor, opposite to New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) :—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OFFICE in the FORT, Elphinstone Circle or vicinity preferred : also, a small BROUGHAM or SHIGRAM and HORSE. Apply to "D. E. O.," *Gazette Office.*

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—WANTED, three PROBATIONERS for the Bombay New Pilotage Service. Salary Rupees 80 per month. Applications, with Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of first Mate.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two competent PERSONS to fill the following SITUATIONS in the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden :—

1 CLERK. Salary Rupees 40 per Mensem and Grain Compensation.

1 SHROFF, capable of writing and reading English. Salary Rupees 40 per Mensem and Grain Compensation. He will be required to furnish two Securities to the extent of 1,500 Rupees.

Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd April 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter, Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

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Native Characters.

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Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

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Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

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KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants
Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... " 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hote is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr. Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity :—

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